

**EXHIBIT C**

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

RONALD WILSON,

Plaintiff,

vs.

PFS, LLC dba McDONALD'S # 23315; PFS  
MANAGEMENT CO. INC.; McDONALD'S  
CORPORATION,

Defendants.

CASE NO. 06CV1046 WQH (NLS)

ORDER DECLINING  
SUPPLEMENTAL JURISDICTION  
OVER PLAINTIFF'S STATE LAW  
CLAIMS

HAYES, Judge:

Pending before the Court is Defendants' motion to dismiss for lack of jurisdiction. (Doc. # 35). The Court finds this matter suitable for submission on the papers and without oral argument pursuant to Civil Local Rule 7.1(d)(1).

**PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND**

On May 11, 2006, Plaintiff Ronald Wilson filed the Complaint in this matter, asserting federal Americans with Disability Act (ADA) claims as well as California state law claims pursuant to the Disabled Person Act (DPA), the Unruh Civil Rights Act (Unruh Act), and the California Health & Safety Code against Defendants PFS, LLC, PFS Management Co. Inc., and McDonald's Corporation. (Doc. # 1). On July 14, 2007, Defendants PFS, LLC and PFS Management Co. Inc. moved to dismiss the Complaint for lack of subject matter jurisdiction and failure to state a claim. (Doc. # 7). On November 2, 2006, this Court denied the motion to dismiss, and exercised supplemental jurisdiction

1 over Plaintiff's state law claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367. (Doc. # 25). In exercising  
2 supplemental jurisdiction over Plaintiff's state law claims, the Court concluded that the state law  
3 issues were neither novel or complex. (Doc. # 25).

4 On November 21, 2006, Defendant McDonald's Corporation answered the Complaint and  
5 asserted affirmative defenses. (Doc. # 29). Thereafter, between November 28, 2006, and January 22,  
6 2007, the parties participated in an early neutral evaluation and a case management conference.  
7 (Docs. # 31-34). On January 28, 2007, Defendants PFS, LLC and PFS Management Co. Inc. filed the  
8 pending motion to dismiss for lack of jurisdiction. (Doc. # 35). On February 20, 2007, Defendant  
9 McDonald's Corporation joined the motion to dismiss filed by PFS, LLC and PFS Management Co.  
10 Inc. (Doc. # 37).

### 11 ALLEGATIONS OF THE COMPLAINT

12 Plaintiff Ronald Wilson is physically disabled and requires the use of a walking device,  
13 wheelchair, and mobility-equipped van when traveling in public. *Complaint*, ¶ 8. Plaintiff visited the  
14 McDonald's restaurant at 570 W. San Marcos Blvd., in San Marcos, and encountered physical and  
15 intangible barriers which denied Plaintiff full and equal enjoyment of the restaurant in violation of  
16 Title III of the ADA. *Compl.*, ¶ 10. The encountered barriers deter Plaintiff from visiting the  
17 McDonald's in San Marcos because Plaintiff knows that the restaurant's accommodations are  
18 unavailable to physically disabled patrons such as himself. *Compl.*, ¶ 11.

### 19 STANDARD OF REVIEW

20 "[I]n any civil action of which the district courts have original jurisdiction, the district courts  
21 shall have supplemental jurisdiction over all other claims that are so related to claims in the action  
22 within such original jurisdiction that they form part of the same case or controversy under Article III  
23 of the United States Constitution." 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a). "A state law claim is part of the same case  
24 or controversy when it shares a 'common nucleus of operative fact' with the federal claims . . . ."  
25 *Bahrapour v. Lampert*, 356 F.3d 969, 978 (9th Cir. 2004). A district court may decline to exercise  
26 supplemental jurisdiction over a state law claim if:

- 27 (1) the claim raises a novel or complex issue of State law,  
28 (2) the claim substantially predominates over the claim or claims over which the  
district court has original jurisdiction,

1 (3) the district court has dismissed all claims over which it has original jurisdiction, or

2 (4) in exceptional circumstances, there are other compelling reasons for declining  
3 jurisdiction.

4 28 U.S.C. §1367(c); *see also Cross v. Pacific Coast Plaza Investments, L.P.*, No. 06 CV 2543 JM  
5 (RBB), 2007 WL 951772, \*3 (S.D. Cal. Mar. 6, 2007). In deciding whether to exercise supplemental  
6 jurisdiction, a court must consider the underlying objective of “most sensibly accommodating the  
7 values of economy, convenience, fairness, and comity.” *Executive Software North America, Inc. v.*  
8 *USDC for the Cent. Dist. of Calif.*, 24 F.3d 1545, 1557 (9th Cir. 1994) (internal quotations omitted).

### 9 DISCUSSION

10 Defendants contend that the Court should decline to exercise supplemental jurisdiction over  
11 Plaintiff’s state law claims because the state law claims substantially predominate over the single  
12 federal claim. In addition, Defendants contend that Plaintiff’s state law claims present novel and  
13 complex issues of state law in light of the recent California Court of Appeal decision in *Gunther v.*  
14 *Lin*, 144 Cal. App. 4th 223 (2006). *Gunther*, which was decided seven days before the Court issued  
15 its previous order exercising supplemental jurisdiction, held that CAL. CIV. CODE § 52’s statutory  
16 damages provision requires proof of intentional discrimination. Neither party brought *Gunther* to the  
17 attention of the Court prior to the Court’s decision to exercise supplemental jurisdiction.

18 Plaintiff attempts to harmonize conflicting state cases related to the Unruh Act and contends  
19 that this Court should continue to exercise supplemental jurisdiction over Plaintiff’s state law claims.<sup>1</sup>

20 The Complaint includes one federal claim and three state claims pursuant to the DPA, the  
21 Unruh Act, and the California Health and Safety Code. The underlying factual allegations are the  
22 same for all of Plaintiff’s claims, and therefore Plaintiff’s state law claims share the requisite  
23 “common nucleus of operative facts” with the federal claim to allow this Court to exercise jurisdiction  
24 over Plaintiff’s state law claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367. *See Organization for the Advancement*  
25 *of Minorities with Disabilities v. Brick Oven Restaurant*, 406 F. Supp. 2d 1120, 1128 (S.D. Cal. 2005).

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27 <sup>1</sup> Plaintiff argues at the outset that the law of the case doctrine precludes this Court from  
28 reviewing this matter further. However, a court may review its past decisions notwithstanding the law  
of the case doctrine where the law and or relevant circumstances have changed. *United States v.*  
*Alexander*, 106 F.3d 874, 876 (9th Cir. 1997) (citations omitted).

1           **I. The Unruh Act & California Civil Code § 52**

2           In requesting that the Court decline to exercise supplemental jurisdiction over Plaintiff's state  
3 law claims, Defendants highlight and stress the unsettled nature of California's Unruh Act and CAL.  
4 CIV. CODE § 52 in the wake of *Gunther*. Specifically, Defendants note that cases conflict over whether  
5 the Unruh Act's damages provision requires proof of intentional discrimination.

6           Whether the Unruh Act and CAL. CIV. CODE § 52 require proof of intentional discrimination  
7 to obtain statutory minimum damages is a question which has divided state and federal courts. The  
8 California Supreme Court first addressed the question in *Koire v. Metro Car Wash*, 40 Cal. 3d 24, 33  
9 fn. 12 (1985), noting in a footnote that the Unruh Act did not require proof of discriminatory intent.  
10 However, six years later the issue squarely presented itself again in *Harris v. Capital Growth*  
11 *Investors*, 52 Cal. 3d 1142, 172-73 (1991), where after reviewing the statute in detail, the California  
12 Supreme Court held that "a plaintiff seeking to establish a case under the Unruh Act must plead and  
13 prove intentional discrimination in public accommodations . . ." While *Harris* resolved the issue for  
14 a short time, the California State Legislature promptly amended CAL. CIV. CODE § 51 in 1992, and  
15 added a provision which provides that a defendant violates the Unruh Act whenever it violates the  
16 ADA. CAL. CIV. CODE § 51(f). The amendment raised the question whether CAL. CIV. CODE § 52's  
17 damages provision, as read in conjunction with CAL. CIV. CODE § 51, required proof of intentional  
18 discrimination.

19           In 2004, the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit found that the 1992 Unruh Act amendments  
20 superseded *Harris*, and held that where a defendant violates the ADA, damages can be awarded under  
21 the Unruh Act regardless of whether a Plaintiff can prove intentional discrimination. *Lentini v. Calif.*  
22 *Center for the Arts*, 370 F.3d 837, 846-47 (9th Cir. 2004). In 2006, however, the California Court of  
23 Appeal noted that *Harris* was still viable, rejected *Lentini* as an improper interpretation of California  
24 law, and held that CAL. CIV. CODE § 52's damages provision required proof of intentional  
25 discrimination. *Gunther*, 144 Cal. App. 4th at 252-57. Since *Gunther*, at least one federal court has  
26 followed *Lentini* and disregarded *Gunther*, see *Wilson v. Haria and Gogri Corp.*, No. CIV.S-05-1239  
27 LKK/DAD, 2007 WL 851744, \*6-11 (E.D. Cal. Mar. 22, 2007), and other courts have noted the  
28 unsettled nature of the Unruh Act's damages provision and declined to exercise supplemental

1 jurisdiction over state Unruh Act and DPA claims. *See e.g. Cross v. Pacific Coast Plaza Investments,*  
2 *L.P.*, No. 06 CV 2543 JM (RBB), 2007 WL 951772, \*4-5 (S.D. Cal. Mar. 6, 2007).

3 This Court concludes that Plaintiff's state law claims are more appropriately resolved by state  
4 courts in light of *Gunther* and the current state of California state disability law. At this point in time,  
5 the Unruh Act's remedial provisions present novel and complex matters of state law that are "better  
6 left to the California courts" for interpretation and decision. *Cross*, No. 06 CV 2543 JM (RBB), 2007  
7 WL 951772, \*5 (S.D. Cal. Mar. 6, 2007); *citing Brick Oven Restaurant*, 406 F. Supp. 2d at 1130.  
8 Furthermore, the Court concludes that interests of comity have become more compelling as courts  
9 "struggle to resolve what is at the moment an irreconcilable tension between the ADA and the Unruh  
10 Act." *Cross*, No. 06 CV 2543 JM (RBB), 2007 WL 951772, \*5 (S.D. Cal. Mar. 6, 2007). Though the  
11 Court has the power to retain jurisdiction over the state law claims, the Court concludes that, "on  
12 balance . . . the novelty and complexity of the state law is such that comity supports the granting" of  
13 the motion to dismiss the state law claims. *Cross*, No. 06 CV 2543 JM (RBB), 2007 WL 951772, \*5-6  
14 (S.D. Cal. Mar. 6, 2007).

15 Defendants' motion to dismiss (Doc. # 35) Plaintiff's state law claims is granted without  
16 prejudice to the Plaintiff refiling those claims in state court.

17 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

18 DATED: May 31, 2007

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20 **WILLIAM Q. HAYES**  
21 United States District Judge  
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